

The Daily

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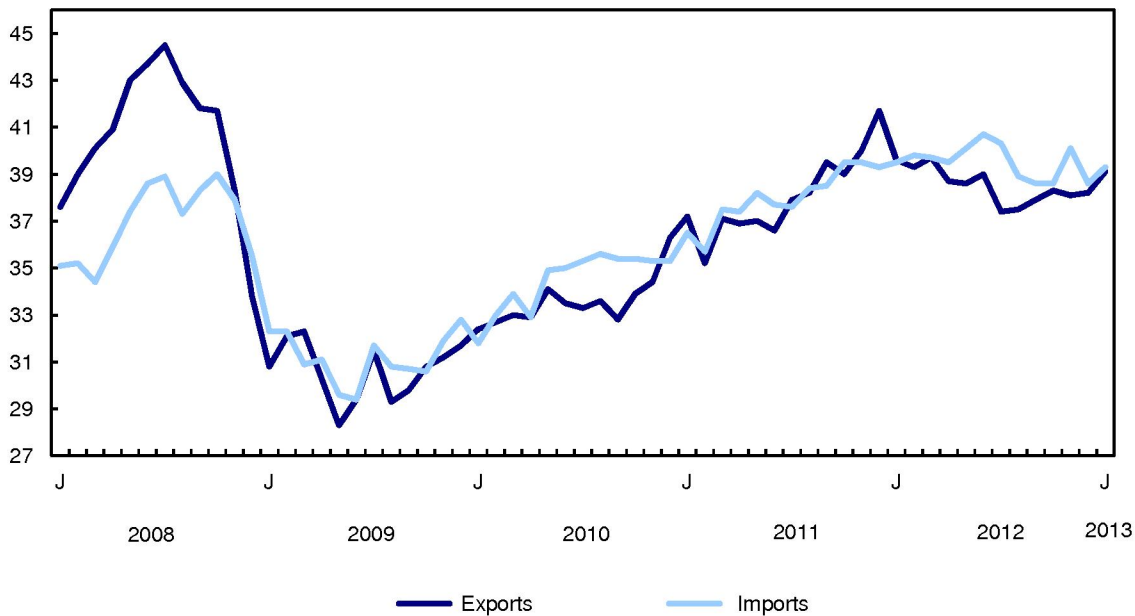
Releases

Canadian international merchandise trade, January 2013

Canada's merchandise exports rose 2.1% in January and imports increased 1.9%. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the world narrowed from \$332 million in December to \$237 million in January.

Chart 1 Exports and imports

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Exports rose to \$39.1 billion, as prices increased 1.3% and volumes were up 0.9%. The main contributors to the monthly gain in exports were crude oil and crude bitumen as well as unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys. A decline in exports of passenger cars and light trucks partially offset the overall increase.

Imports increased to \$39.3 billion, almost entirely the result of higher volumes (+1.8%). Imports of energy products contributed the most to the overall increase, followed by metal ores and non-metallic minerals.

Exports to the United States rose 2.6% to \$29.0 billion in January, on the strength of crude oil and crude bitumen. Imports increased 2.1% to \$24.7 billion. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the United States grew from \$4.0 billion in December to \$4.3 billion in January.

Exports to countries other than the United States increased 0.9% to \$10.1 billion, as a result of a 14.0% gain in exports to the European Union. Imports from countries other than the United States rose 1.5% to \$14.6 billion. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States went from \$4.4 billion in December to \$4.5 billion in January.

Exports of energy products, and metal and non-metallic mineral products lead overall gain

Exports of energy products increased 6.7% to \$9.2 billion in January. Contributing the most to the gain was crude oil and crude bitumen (+9.5%), almost entirely on higher volumes. Volumes of crude oil and crude bitumen rose for a third consecutive month.

Exports of metal and non-metallic mineral products rose 10.5% to \$5.1 billion. Leading the increase was unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys, which recorded a 36.2% increase as a result of higher volumes.

A 7.4% gain in volumes pushed basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products up 5.6% to \$3.0 billion. Leading the overall gain were exports of dyes and pigments; petrochemicals (+38.3%) as well as basic chemicals (+16.8%). Lower exports of lubricants and other petroleum refinery products partially offset the section's increase.

Exports of motor vehicles and parts fell 7.6% to \$5.1 billion in January, the result of widespread decreases in volumes. Contributing the most to the overall decline were lower exports of passenger cars and light trucks (-7.9%), followed by motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (-7.6%).

Exports of metal ores and non-metallic mineral products decreased 16.0% to \$1.4 billion, entirely a result of lower volumes (-22.5%). The main contributor to the overall decline was exports of copper ores and concentrates, down 56.3%.

Imports increase on higher volumes

Imports of energy products rose 11.8% to \$4.3 billion in January, as a result of widespread increases. Crude oil and crude bitumen led the advance, up 12.0% to \$2.9 billion, largely on higher volumes (+9.6%).

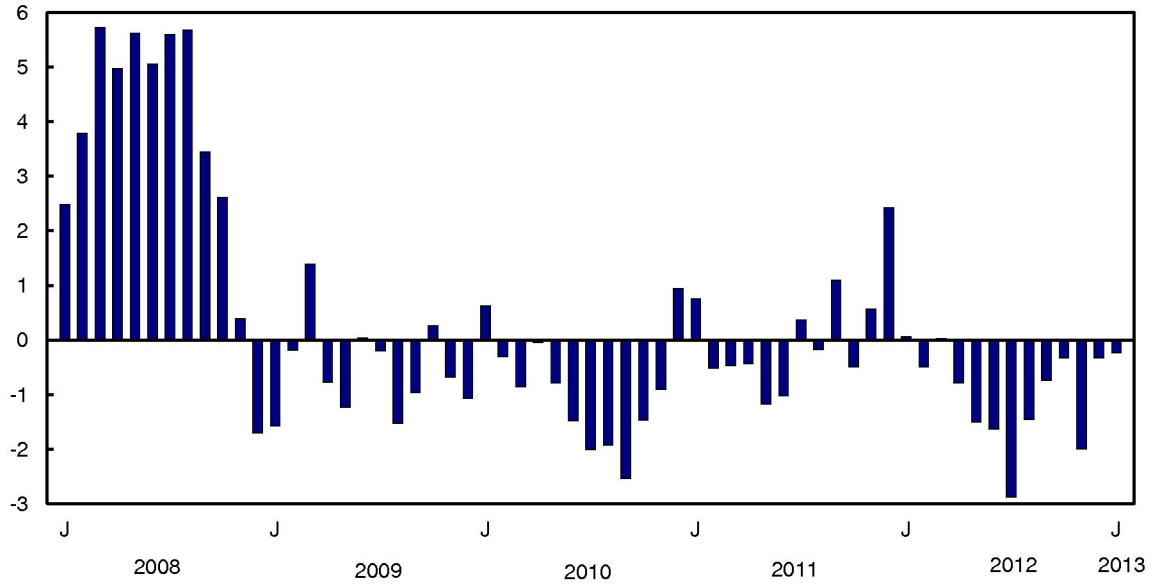
Imports of metal ores and non-metallic minerals grew 36.5% to \$1.1 billion, the highest value since reaching a record high in August 2011. Imports of metal ores and concentrates contributed the most to the monthly gain, entirely the result of higher volumes.

Imports of industrial machinery, equipment and parts rose 5.3% to \$3.6 billion, as a result of widespread increases. Leading the gains were imports of other general-purpose machinery and equipment, mainly turbines and turbine generator sets, rising 8.4% to \$1.1 billion on higher volumes (+8.0%).

Metal and non-metallic mineral products imports declined 10.8% to \$3.2 billion in January, their lowest level since February 2011. Imports of unwrought precious metals and precious metal alloys, down 37.9%, were the main contributor to the monthly decrease, almost entirely the result of lower volumes.

Chart 2
Trade balance

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of Canada's international balance of payments (BOP), which also includes trade in services, investment income, current transfers as well as capital and financial flows.

International merchandise trade data by country are available on both a BOP and a customs basis for the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom. Trade data for all other individual countries are available on a customs basis only. BOP data are derived from customs data by making adjustments for factors such as valuation, coverage, timing and residency. These adjustments are made to conform to the concepts and definitions of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Data in this release are on a BOP basis, seasonally adjusted and in current dollars. Constant dollars are calculated using the Laspeyres volume formula (2007=100).

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

The Canadian international merchandise trade data are now available on average 35 days after the end of the reference month, 5 days earlier than previously. For further information, consult the [release date calendar](#).

Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Current year revisions are reflected in both the customs and BOP based data.

The previous year's customs data are revised with the release of the January and February reference months as well as on a quarterly basis. The previous two years of customs based data are revised annually and are released in February with the December reference month.

The previous year's BOP based data are revised with the release of the January, February and March reference months. Revisions to BOP based data for the previous three years are released annually in June with the April reference month.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates produced for the energy section with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Table 1
Merchandise trade: Principal trading areas – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	January 2012 ^r	December 2012 ^r	January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	39,593	38,239	39,058	2.1	-1.4
United States	28,927	28,254	28,981	2.6	0.2
Japan	749	832	848	1.9	13.2
European Union ¹	3,499	2,996	3,414	14.0	-2.4
Other OECD countries ²	1,681	1,639	1,432	-12.6	-14.8
All other countries	4,737	4,518	4,383	-3.0	-7.5
Total imports	39,536	38,571	39,295	1.9	-0.6
United States	24,653	24,222	24,726	2.1	0.3
Japan	924	727	811	11.4	-12.3
European Union ¹	3,596	3,265	3,284	0.6	-8.7
Other OECD countries ²	2,974	2,817	3,008	6.8	1.1
All other countries	7,388	7,540	7,467	-1.0	1.1
Trade balance	57	-332	-237	...	...
United States	4,273	4,032	4,254	...	...
Japan	-175	105	38	...	...
European Union ¹	-97	-269	130	...	...
Other OECD countries ²	-1,292	-1,177	-1,575	...	...
All other countries	-2,651	-3,022	-3,084	...	...

^r revised

... not applicable

1. The European Union includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

2. Other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) include Australia, Canada, Chile, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

Note(s): Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

Table 2
Merchandise trade: North American Product Classification – Seasonally adjusted, current dollars

	January 2012 ^r	December 2012 ^r	January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total exports	39,593	38,239	39,058	2.1	-1.4
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	2,277	2,501	2,445	-2.3	7.4
Energy products	9,768	8,580	9,154	6.7	-6.3
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	1,360	1,636	1,374	-16.0	1.0
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	4,650	4,572	5,050	10.5	8.6
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	2,804	2,798	2,954	5.6	5.3
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	2,502	2,598	2,645	1.8	5.7
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	2,289	2,166	2,160	-0.3	-5.7
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	1,931	1,763	1,884	6.9	-2.4
Motor vehicles and parts	5,947	5,529	5,107	-7.6	-14.1
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	1,221	1,357	1,320	-2.8	8.1
Consumer goods	4,041	3,971	4,109	3.5	1.7
Special transactions trade ¹	191	149	203	36.1	6.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	612	619	655	5.7	6.9
Total imports	39,536	38,571	39,295	1.9	-0.6
Farm, fishing and intermediate food products	983	1,047	1,103	5.4	12.3
Energy products	3,808	3,812	4,264	11.8	12.0
Metal ores and non-metallic minerals	817	789	1,077	36.5	31.9
Metal and non-metallic mineral products	3,588	3,597	3,208	-10.8	-10.6
Basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products	3,224	2,942	3,004	2.1	-6.8
Forestry products and building and packaging materials	1,666	1,614	1,701	5.4	2.1
Industrial machinery, equipment and parts	3,745	3,446	3,630	5.3	-3.1
Electronic and electrical equipment and parts	4,796	4,571	4,523	-1.0	-5.7
Motor vehicles and parts	6,923	6,593	6,418	-2.7	-7.3
Aircraft and other transportation equipment and parts	982	1,259	1,188	-5.7	20.9
Consumer goods	7,726	7,670	7,797	1.7	0.9
Special transactions trade ¹	467	430	567	31.8	21.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	813	799	815	2.0	0.3

^r revised

1. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

Note(s): Totals may not equal the sum of their components.

Available in CANSIM: tables 228-0058 to 228-0068.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2201, 2202 and 2203.

These data are now available in the *Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database* (65F0013X). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

The January 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 1 (65-001-X), is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X).

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for February will be released on April 5.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Nadeau (613-951-3692), International Trade Division.

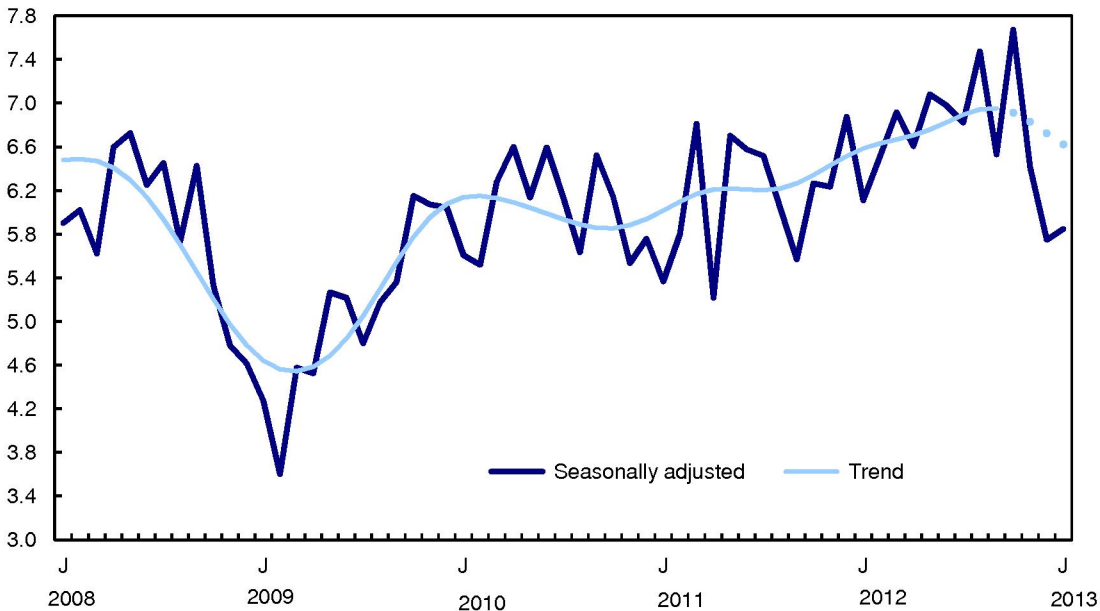
Building permits, January 2013

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$5.8 billion in January, up 1.7% from December. The increase in the residential sector more than offset a decrease in the non-residential sector. Despite the advance, the total value of building permits has been trending downwards since October 2012.

The increase in construction intentions came from every province except Alberta and Quebec. New Brunswick posted the largest advance followed closely by Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Chart 1
Total value of permits

billions of dollars



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

In the residential sector, the value of permits increased 17.6% to \$3.8 billion in January, following six consecutive months of decline. Ontario had the largest gain, with British Columbia a distant second followed closely by New Brunswick. These gains more than offset decreases in Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba. However, residential construction intentions are continuing a downward trend that began in July 2012.

Construction intentions in the non-residential sector fell 19.2% to \$2.0 billion, following a 7.8% decrease the previous month. Ontario, Quebec and Alberta were responsible for most of the decline. Non-residential construction intentions rose in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador. The total value of non-residential permits has been on an upward trend since June 2012, following a relatively flat period that began in May 2011.

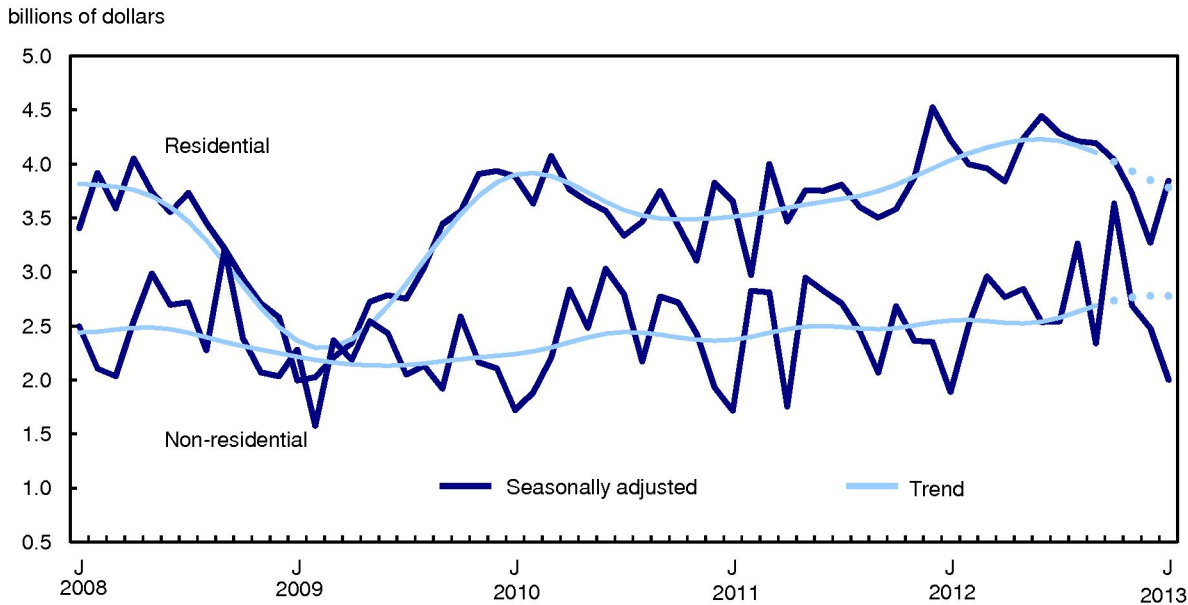
Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for both multi-family and single-family dwellings

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings rose 38.0% to \$1.6 billion in January. It was the first increase in seven months. The advance was principally attributable to higher construction intentions in Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick.

Municipalities issued \$2.3 billion worth of building permits for single-family dwellings in January, up 6.6% from December. This was the second increase in seven months. Higher construction intentions in Ontario more than offset decreases in four provinces, led by Quebec and Manitoba.

Municipalities approved the construction of 16,002 new dwellings in January, up 15.6% from December. The increase was largely the result of a 25.9% gain in multi-family units to 9,550. The number of permits issued for single-family dwellings rose 3.0% to 6,452 units.

Chart 2
Residential and non-residential sectors



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Non-residential sector: Declines in all components

Construction intentions in the commercial component decreased 15.2% to \$1.3 billion, a second consecutive monthly decrease and their lowest level since February 2012. Despite these declines, commercial intentions have been on a continuous upward trend since November 2011.

Construction intentions for commercial buildings were down in every province except Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba. Ontario and Quebec had the largest declines. The decrease in January came from a variety of buildings, including retail complexes, hotels and restaurants as well as warehouses in Ontario and office buildings in Quebec.

The value of institutional permits declined 26.7% to \$366 million in January, falling to their lowest level since January 2012. This was the third decrease in a row. The decline was largely attributable to lower construction intentions for educational institutions in Ontario, Alberta and Quebec as well as medical facilities in Alberta. Institutional construction intentions have been trending slightly downwards for eight months.

Construction intentions in the industrial component fell 25.6% to \$296 million in January. This was the third consecutive monthly decrease following a record high in October. Industrial construction intentions have been on a downward trend since June 2012. This follows a continuous year-long increase that began in June 2011.

The decrease in January was largely the result of lower construction intentions for mining and primary industry buildings in Ontario, manufacturing buildings in Alberta and utilities buildings in Ontario and Quebec. Industrial construction intentions decreased in seven provinces, led by Ontario, with Quebec a distant second.

Most provinces post gains

Construction intentions advanced in eight provinces in January. New Brunswick posted the largest advance followed closely by Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

In New Brunswick, construction intentions more than tripled following two consecutive monthly declines. The increase was a result of higher construction intentions for residential and institutional buildings.

In Saskatchewan, construction intentions grew on the strength of higher construction intentions for single family dwellings and commercial buildings.

A 10.9% increase in British Columbia was attributable to higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings.

In Ontario (+2.1%), higher residential construction intentions offset declines in non-residential components.

The largest decrease occurred in Quebec, where all components except multi-family dwellings fell.

In Alberta, the value of permits for institutional and commercial buildings was behind the decline.

Just over half of the census metropolitan areas post increases

The value of permits was up in 18 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

Toronto, Vancouver and Saskatoon recorded the largest gains. Toronto reported advances in residential buildings. Vancouver's gain came from multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings, both of which had decreased the previous month. In Saskatoon, the increase came mainly from higher construction intentions for commercial buildings and single-family dwellings.

The largest declines occurred in Montréal and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo. In Montréal, the decline originated from lower construction intentions for commercial buildings and to a lesser extent single-family dwellings and industrial buildings. In Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, lower construction intentions for institutional buildings were behind the decrease.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity.

The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total for the entire population.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

Data for the current reference month are subject to revision based on late responses.

With this release, seasonal adjustments were reviewed to take into account the most recent seasonal variation from the series. Revised monthly seasonally adjusted estimates for the three previous years are released at the same time as the annual revision to the unadjusted data of 2012.

The trend-cycle estimates have been added on the graphs as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, especially at the end of the series. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph.

Table 1
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	November 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^p	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	6,109.5	6,410.3	5,746.7	5,845.6	1.7	-4.3
Residential	4,219.9	3,722.9	3,269.1	3,843.6	17.6	-8.9
Single ¹	2,557.1	2,220.8	2,125.8	2,265.6	6.6	-11.4
Multiple	1,662.9	1,502.1	1,143.3	1,578.0	38.0	-5.1
Non-residential	1,889.5	2,687.3	2,477.7	2,001.9	-19.2	5.9
Industrial	290.8	404.8	398.6	296.4	-25.6	1.9
Commercial	1,285.0	1,756.7	1,580.3	1,339.9	-15.2	4.3
Institutional	313.7	525.9	498.8	365.6	-26.7	16.5
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	17,724	16,264	13,845	16,002	15.6	-9.7
Single ¹	7,613	6,516	6,262	6,452	3.0	-15.3
Multiple	10,111	9,748	7,583	9,550	25.9	-5.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

Note(s): Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 2
Value of building permits, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	November 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^P	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	6,109.5	6,410.3	5,746.7	5,845.6	1.7	-4.3
Residential	4,220.0	3,722.9	3,269.1	3,843.6	17.6	-8.9
Non-residential	1,889.5	2,687.4	2,477.7	2,001.9	-19.2	5.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	82.6	86.9	77.7	80.0	3.0	-3.1
Residential	62.8	60.1	66.0	60.7	-7.9	-3.2
Non-residential	19.8	26.8	11.7	19.3	64.5	-2.6
Prince Edward Island	30.3	27.2	9.7	13.7	40.8	-54.8
Residential	19.3	19.8	5.4	10.5	95.9	-45.6
Non-residential	11.0	7.4	4.4	3.2	-26.8	-71.0
Nova Scotia	105.0	109.0	80.6	109.1	35.4	3.9
Residential	88.0	67.2	58.4	89.8	53.7	2.0
Non-residential	17.0	41.8	22.2	19.3	-12.9	13.7
New Brunswick	57.5	61.7	45.0	138.3	207.7	140.6
Residential	46.3	41.5	26.8	99.9	272.0	115.5
Non-residential	11.2	20.2	18.1	38.5	112.4	244.5
Quebec	1,173.7	1,303.3	1,385.3	1,198.1	-13.5	2.1
Residential	826.9	837.0	807.6	740.1	-8.4	-10.5
Non-residential	346.8	466.3	577.7	458.0	-20.7	32.1
Ontario	2,589.8	2,067.8	1,936.4	1,976.2	2.1	-23.7
Residential	1,835.1	1,072.6	918.2	1,280.7	39.5	-30.2
Non-residential	754.7	995.2	1,018.2	695.5	-31.7	-7.8
Manitoba	174.9	335.5	138.7	154.9	11.7	-11.4
Residential	124.3	180.5	109.1	106.4	-2.5	-14.4
Non-residential	50.6	155.0	29.5	48.5	64.4	-4.1
Saskatchewan	205.9	201.3	131.6	219.5	66.7	6.6
Residential	131.7	152.7	98.4	147.8	50.2	12.2
Non-residential	74.2	48.7	33.2	71.7	115.7	-3.4
Alberta	943.1	1,419.3	1,239.8	1,171.9	-5.5	24.3
Residential	593.1	739.7	669.2	713.8	6.7	20.4
Non-residential	350.0	679.6	570.7	458.1	-19.7	30.9
British Columbia	739.6	792.9	696.7	772.7	10.9	4.5
Residential	487.3	547.8	505.7	585.4	15.7	20.1
Non-residential	252.2	245.0	191.0	187.3	-1.9	-25.7
Yukon	3.9	3.9	2.4	5.7	137.3	46.9
Residential	3.7	2.8	1.7	5.3	206.5	43.9
Non-residential	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	-37.2	96.3
Northwest Territories	3.2	1.5	2.5	3.6	43.3	14.7
Residential	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.6	-28.5	12.2
Non-residential	1.7	0.3	0.3	2.0	559.5	16.7
Nunavut	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	664.4	...
Residential	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	664.4	...
Non-residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...

^r revised

^P preliminary

... not applicable.

Note(s): Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted¹

	January 2012	November 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^p	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	4,638.5	4,697.0	4,122.0	4,356.7	5.7	-6.1
St. John's	57.7	57.3	50.0	54.7	9.4	-5.3
Halifax	51.8	70.3	45.0	69.3	54.1	33.8
Moncton	19.4	14.5	15.1	51.7	243.3	167.1
Saint John	14.0	12.4	9.9	30.8	210.8	119.6
Saguenay	17.4	32.3	31.2	10.3	-67.0	-41.1
Québec	147.0	97.4	93.7	110.8	18.2	-24.6
Sherbrooke	36.0	40.4	38.9	47.2	21.4	31.3
Trois-Rivières	18.0	23.7	20.2	29.9	47.8	66.3
Montréal	554.9	693.3	759.8	616.1	-18.9	11.0
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	270.5	294.6	217.2	174.8	-19.5	-35.4
Gatineau part	38.5	65.6	76.2	34.6	-54.7	-10.3
Ottawa part	232.0	229.0	141.0	140.3	-0.5	-39.5
Kingston	10.8	37.2	30.0	8.1	-73.0	-24.8
Peterborough	8.0	15.1	8.4	7.1	-15.2	-10.5
Oshawa	48.3	86.2	44.7	60.2	34.6	24.5
Toronto	1,524.7	956.0	751.9	1,084.6	44.3	-28.9
Hamilton	170.9	97.5	160.3	131.7	-17.8	-22.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	36.7	53.3	33.2	38.2	14.9	4.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	66.0	80.9	134.7	39.7	-70.5	-39.9
Brantford	15.3	16.2	5.0	5.7	13.6	-62.9
Guelph	41.6	14.2	28.7	17.6	-38.8	-57.8
London	55.0	47.6	47.4	61.7	30.2	12.1
Windsor	24.0	41.6	49.4	18.1	-63.3	-24.5
Barrie	6.6	26.6	29.8	14.7	-50.7	121.5
Greater Sudbury	4.7	18.7	9.7	14.1	45.7	203.4
Thunder Bay	4.0	6.7	8.3	8.5	2.5	110.0
Winnipeg	111.5	266.4	90.5	111.2	23.0	-0.2
Regina	62.0	70.3	58.9	53.9	-8.5	-13.2
Saskatoon	97.6	87.6	45.6	84.7	85.6	-13.1
Calgary	303.2	367.5	393.9	392.3	-0.4	29.4
Edmonton	319.7	445.2	385.5	380.6	-1.3	19.0
Kelowna	11.9	28.2	37.4	19.3	-48.4	63.1
Abbotsford–Mission	18.5	8.2	18.8	16.1	-14.1	-13.0
Vancouver	467.0	535.4	427.6	533.4	24.7	14.2
Victoria	43.8	54.6	41.4	59.7	44.2	36.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Note(s): Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The January 2013 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X) will soon be available.

Building permits data for February will be released on April 9.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Aston (613-951-0746), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Chain Fisher real export and import values, January 2013

The monthly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 2007) for Canadian international merchandise trade are now available for January.

Note to readers

The Canadian international merchandise trade data are now available on average 35 days after the end of the reference month, 5 days earlier than previously. For further information, consult the [release date calendar](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables 228-0061 and 228-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The January 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 1 (65-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for February will be released on April 5.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Export and import price indexes, January 2013

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2007=100) on a customs or balance of payments basis are now available based on the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) 2007.

Current- and fixed-weighted import and export price indexes (2007=100) for all countries and the United States on customs basis, by Standard International Trade Classification, are also available.

Note to readers

The Canadian international merchandise trade data are now available on average 35 days after the end of the reference month, 5 days earlier than previously. For further information, consult the [release date calendar](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables 228-0063 to 228-0068.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The January 2013 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 67, no. 1 (65-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on Canadian international merchandise trade for February will be released on April 5.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Legal aid, 2011/2012

Data on resource and caseload statistics for legal aid in Canada are now available for 2011/2012. The data summarized in the tables are drawn from the Legal Aid Survey, which is conducted annually on a fiscal year basis (from April 1 to March 31).

Available in CANSIM: tables 258-0001 to 258-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3308.

The annual report *Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 2011/2012* (85F0015X), is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Coal and coke statistics, December 2012

Data on coal and coke are now available for December.

Available in CANSIM: tables 135-0001 and 135-0002.

Table 135-0001: Coke.

Table 135-0002: Coal.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2003 and 2147.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Electric power statistics, December 2012

Data on electric power are now available for December.

Note to readers

Data from January to November have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 127-0002 and 127-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, January 2013, Vol. 67, no. 1
Catalogue number 65-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database, January 2013
Catalogue number 65F0013X (Database)

Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 2011/2012
Catalogue number 85F0015X (HTML | PDF)



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